

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th May 1893.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
The Khan of Khelat	395	Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The Mymensingh case in the House of Lords ...	403
The Police in a Calcutta hackney carriage accident ...	396	The Income-tax and the zamindars ...	ib.
Dacoities in the Bankura district ...	ib.	The language question in Bihar ...	ib.
		A postal complaint ...	404
		Separation of Judicial and Executive functions ...	ib.
		Grant of increased pay to Government servants in the Bankura district ...	ib.
		Separation of Judicial and Executive functions ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
The Patna Commissariat cow case ...	ib.	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill ...	405
The Commissariat cow case ...	397	Elections for the Bengal Council ...	ib.
A trial by the Magistrate of Patna ...	ib.	Elections for the Bengal Council ...	ib.
"The Phillips of Tippera." ...	398	Elections for the Bengal Council ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Elections for the Bengal Council ...	406
Demoralisation of prisoners in the Indian jails ...	ib.	Elections for the Bengal Council ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		European officers in the Native States ...	ib.
		The Kuch Bihar Municipality ...	407
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Magura students' case ...	399	Water scarcity near Dum-Dum ...	ib.
The history of the Sanskrit <i>Pravesika</i> for 1895 ...	400	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The <i>Sanjivani</i> and the F. A. Examination results ...	ib.	Points in the Census Report ...	ib.
Race-feeling in the Education Department ...	401	A case of curious kidnapping ...	ib.
Hindu Medical Education ...	ib.	The <i>Pioneer</i> on the cow-protection movement ...	408
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		URIYA PAPERS.	
The filling up of a tank by the Burdwan Municipality ...	ib.	Highway cheating near Balasore town ...	409
Sir Charles Elliott and the Municipal Commissioners of Jalpaiguri ...	ib.	Withdrawal of the Jury notification ...	ib.
The salary of the Municipal Secretaryship ...	ib.	The Principal of the Ravenshaw College ...	ib.
The working of municipalities ...	402	The <i>Uriya Gazette</i> ...	ib.
Retrenchment in the Calcutta Municipality ...	ib.	ASSAM PAPERS.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Nil.	
Nil.			

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	380	15th May 1893.
2	"Grámvási" ...	Ramkristopur, Howrah ...	1,000	
3	"Kaliyuga" ...	Calcutta ...	...
4	"Kasipur Nivási" ...	Kasipur, Barisál ...	300	12th ditto.
5	"Navamihir" ...	Ghatail, Mymensingh ...	500	
6	"Sadar-o-Mufassal" ...	Tahirpur, Rajshahi ...	650	
7	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria ...	755	
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
8	"Hitakari" ...	Tangail Mymensingh ...	800.	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Bangavási" ...	Calcutta ...	20,000	13th ditto.
10	"Banganivási-o-Prakriti" ...	Ditto ...	8,000	12th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	320	9th ditto.
12	"Cháruvártá" ...	Sherpur, Mymensingh ...	300	8th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca ...	5,000	14th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	1,050	12th ditto.
15	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	212	
16	"Hitavádí" ...	Calcutta ...	3,000	11th ditto.
17	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore ...	...
18	"Pratikár" ...	Ditto ...	611	12th ditto.
19	"Rangpur Dikprakásh" ...	Kakinia, Rangpur ...	170	11th ditto.
20	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	800-1,000	10th ditto.
21	"Samaj-o-Sáhitya" ...	Garibpore, Nadia ...	1,000	14th ditto.
22	"Samaya" ...	Calcutta ...	3,000	12th ditto.
23	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	4,000	13th ditto.
24	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	...
25	"Saraswat Patra" ...	Dacca ...	(300-400)	13th ditto.
26	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta ...	800	15th ditto.
27	"Srimanta Sadagar" ...	Ditto ...	...
28	"Sudhákar" ...	Ditto ...	3,600	12th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
29	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Calcutta ...	500	10th to 13th and 15th May 1893.
30	"Bengal Exchange Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	...	15th and 17th May 1893.
31	"Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	1,500	14th to 18th ditto.
32	"Samvád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	1,435	12th, 13th and 15th to 17th May 1893.
33	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	12th, 13th and 15th to 18th May 1893.
34	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto ...	...	12th, 13th and 15th to 18th ditto.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
35	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	500-600	15th May 1893.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
36	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másiik Samáchár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	400	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Aryávarta" ...	Dinapore ...	750	10th ditto.
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	500	
39	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	4th and 11th May 1893.
40	"Champaran Chandrika" ...	Bettiah ...	350	
41	"Desí Vyápári" ...	Calcutta ...	...
42	"Hindi Bangavási" ...	Ditto ...	5,000	8th and 15th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.		Place of publication.		Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.						
Weekly.						
43	" Akhbar-i-Al Punch "	...	Bankipore	...	750	8th May 1893.
44	" Anis "	...	Patna	...	.....
45	" Calcutta Punch "	...	Calcutta	...	.....
46	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide "	...	Ditto	...	300	
47	" General and Gauhariasfi "	...	Ditto	...	410	12th ditto.
48	" Mehre Monawar "	...	Muzaffarpur	...	.....
49	" Reis-ul-Akhbar-i-Murshidabad "	...	Murshidabad	...	150	
50	" Setare Hind "	...	Arrah	...	.....
51	" Shokh "	...	Monghyr	...	100	
URIYA.						
Monthly.						
52	" Asha "	...	Cuttack	...	80	Chaitra, 1299 B.S.
53	" Echo "	...	Ditto	...	.....
54	" Pradíp "	...	Ditto	...	.....
55	" Samyabadi "	...	Ditto	...	.....
56	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	...	Ditto	...	.....
57	" Utkalprabhá "	...	Baripada	...	250	Kartik, 1299 B.S.
Weekly.						
58	" Dipaka "	...	Cuttack	...	.....
59	" Samvad Váhika "	...	Balasore	...	225	6th and 13th April 1893.
60	" Uriya and Navasamvád "	...	Ditto	...	420	5th and 12th ditto.
61	" Utkal Dípiká "	...	Cuttack	...	400	8th and 15th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.						
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
62	" Paridarshak "	...	Sylhet	...	480	Second fortnight, Vaisakh.
63	" Silchar "	...	Silchar	...	250	

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 15th May writes as follows:—

The Khan of Khelat.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 15th, 1893.

If it is true that the Minister of Khelat tried to violate the Khan's wife and used harsh and insolent language towards the Khan, then there is nothing to wonder at in the capital sentence passed and executed on the Minister and his father and son. Indeed such a punishment for such an offence is nothing unusual or uncommon, especially in a Muhammadan State.

It is only since the Khan incurred the displeasure of the British Government that people have been bringing diverse charges against him. Some are saying that during the thirty-five or thirty-six years of his rule, the Khan has taken the lives of about three thousand men and women. But this charge was never made against the Khan before he put his Minister to death. And why?

Others say that since the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, late Governor of Beluchistan, the Khan has taken the lives of altogether sixty persons. If so, why did not anybody hear before of these atrocious crimes? It is surely a long time since Sir Robert died.

Others again bring against the Khan the charge of having killed five of his own Begums, one of them having been buried alive. But these people admit that the Begums were killed for adultery, and that the paramour of one of them was flayed alive and his corpse destroyed by fire. Even if there be any truth in this charge, the Khan can scarcely be blamed, for the Muhammadan law permits such punishment of adulterous women. And it must be allowed that no punishment, however atrocious, is too severe for the wretch who commits adultery with the Queen of his Sovereign. Indeed, the writer can scarcely believe that the Khan is really the guilty creature it is attempted to make him out. If the Khan had really perpetrated the atrocities that are being alleged against him, the Government of India, whose territory borders on that of the Khan, and which always maintains spies and residents in Khelat, would long since have heard of them and called the Khan to account. But supposing it to be true that the Khan had from time to time put to death intriguing and refractory sardars, of whom he has too many in his dominions, he cannot be much blamed for having done so. And there is no reason why the Government of India should be so angry with the Khan for the recent occurrence in which the Minister, his father and his son lost their lives for serious offences. The punishment may appear too cruel to Englishmen, but the custom of the Khan's country must be respected. History bears testimony to the cruel conduct of some of the Sultans of Turkey. But did the British Government ever propose on that account to depose any of those Sultans? Who has not heard of the frequent murders which are committed in Nepal, and who did not know when Jung Bahadur of Nepal rose to power by what means he did so? But was not the same Jung Bahadur a firm ally of the British Government? And are not the present ministers of Nepal, who came to office by the murder of their uncle, staunch allies of the British Government? It is true the British Government can at any time punish Nepal or Khelat for these crimes, but what will it do in the case of Turkey?

It will be an unjust act on the part of the British Government to depose the Khan of Khelat, although the *Pioneer* is doing its best to lead Lord Lansdowne to such a course by pointing out analogies between the case of the Khan and that of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. The Gaekwar affair cast an indelible stain on the otherwise spotless name of Lord Northbrook. Any one, therefore, who attempts to lead Lord Lansdowne to a similar course of action is an enemy of his Lordship, and an enemy of the British Government itself.

But, as a matter of fact, there is little analogy between the crime said to have been committed by Mulhar Rao and that laid against the Khan of Khelat. Mulhar Rao was charged, rightly or wrongly, with having poisoned the British Resident, while the charge against the Khan is only one of killing, not any British officer, but enemies living within his own dominions. This action of the Khan may not be approved by British statesmanship, but it is not contrary to the established usage in Khelat. The relation of the British Government with the Khan also forbids any interference. The Khan is not exactly in the position of an Indian Prince. He is rather an independent Sovereign, for, though the

British Government has taken possession of a part of the Khan's territory, it has never yet interfered with his independence. Khelat may be more fitly likened to Nepal. And if Government can permit murders to be committed with impunity by the ministers in Nepal, it ought not surely to feel shocked or horrified when in Khelat the Khan himself punishes a man with death.

The Khan has already sustained too many wrongs at the hands of the British Government, which has deprived him of a good portion of his territory, and he should not be ill-treated again. His deposition by the British Government will be contrary to justice, and the whole world, not excepting Russia, will note that the Khan was deposed because he was weak and his disposer was strong.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SANJIVANI,
May 13th, 1893.

2. The *Sanjivani* of the 13th May publishes a letter written by Babu Biraj Krishna Deb, of 13, Hidaram Banerjee's Lane, Calcutta, in which the writer says that at 5-30 P. M. on the 7th Baisakh (19th April), when he was going through Radha Bazar, he saw a second class hackney carriage run over a beggar. He ran to the spot and saw that the carriage had crushed the lower part of the man's thigh. He was thinking of conveying the wounded man to the hospital, when a constable came up and removed the beggar to the police-station. The writer followed the constable thither, expecting a proper investigation of the case by the police. But the police did nothing of the kind, and simply sent the man on to the hospital. Why was no attempt made by the police to find out the driver of the carriage?

BANKURA DARPAN.
May 15th, 1893.

3. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 15th May complains of frequent dacoities in the Bankura district. In the jurisdiction of the Bankura and Khatra police-stations 13 dacoities have taken place within a short time. The enormously increased frequency of dacoities in the district means great scarcity of food.

(b)—Working of the courts.

BANGANIVASI,
May 12th, 1893.

4. The *Banganivasi* of the 12th May contains the following observations on the Patna trial in the Commissariat cow case:—

(1) Some people who were found fleeing from the village, or were in hiding there, were arrested as culprits, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year each. The case was instituted by the police, the charge was substantiated on the evidence of the police, and the trial was held by the very officer who had investigated the case. The witnesses called by the accused deposed, for fear of the police, to not having had any knowledge of the occurrence. Should not the Magistrate who held the trial have enquired why the witnesses called by the accused did not give evidence favourable to them? If these witnesses had been witnesses for the prosecution, and had given similar evidence, Anglo-Indian writers would certainly have said that the witnesses had perjured themselves at the instigation of the villagers in order to save the accused.

(2) Objection might be taken to the selection of the officer who tried the case. The Magistrate who held the trial did not know his own powers, and on being told what his powers were, meted out the heaviest punishment he could inflict. It is said that the police had a motive in getting the case disposed of by an Assistant Magistrate, for otherwise an appeal would have lain to the Sessions Judge and not to the District Judge. However that may be, the case should not have been tried by an officer who had doubts as to his jurisdiction to try it.

(3) No evidence except that which was given by the police was forthcoming to prove the taking of the cow by force; and everybody knows how far police evidence is reliable in this country. It is sure therefore that public sympathy will be on the side of the convicted persons.

(4) The punishment inflicted on the accused has been extremely heavy, those among the offenders who have escaped detection having had their properties confiscated to Government. Even if the charge brought against the

accused is admitted to be true, the punishments inflicted must strike everybody as being out of all proportion to the crime. And even those villagers who were not directly charged with the crime and could not consequently be imprisoned or punished with forfeiture of property, have been ordered to bear the cost of maintaining an extra police force for one year.

5. Referring to the Commissariat cow case, the *Bangavasi* of the 13th

The Commissariat cow case.

May says that though it is absolutely necessary that persons charged with such a serious offence as the taking by force of Government's property should be punished, yet the conduct of the officials in this particular case has been very strange indeed, and is calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the people. Everybody is astonished to hear that the Magistrate of a district, relying on the unsupported representation of an officer of low rank, got ready an armed police force to fight the people of a village, and even issued instructions to the military to keep themselves ready against any grave contingency.

Should not the Magistrate have first of all enquired into the reason of the villagers having taken away the animal by force, and into the attitude taken up by them after that occurrence? It transpired from the Sub-Inspector's deposition that the village people did not create any disturbance requiring the assistance of the armed-police or of the military to quell it. The Magistrate visited the place of occurrence, and he must have personally noticed the absence of anything like a disturbance of that kind. It was sheer weakness which dragged him into the ludicrous situation of an officer calling for armed assistance for putting down a disturbance which had no existence whatever.

Those of the offenders who could not be apprehended had their properties seized in pursuance of an order of the authorities, though such an order, as it is said, is contrary to the law. Whether the order was illegal or not, the oppressions which are said to have been committed by the police in their exertions to apprehend the offenders were really horrible. It is said that the female relations of the offenders were taken into custody by the constables, who intended to detain them until the accused should make themselves over to the police. The writer cannot say how far this report is correct. But there is no doubt about this that warrants have been issued upon the zamindars of the villages concerned requiring them to apprehend the offenders. The zamindars have made various excuses, but in vain. It is also said that the police have destroyed a considerable quantity of property belonging to the villagers.

There is an impression that justice has not been done to the offenders. The Sub-Inspector deposed to the effect that at the time he arrested the eighteen accused, the people of the adjacent villages were assembled in large numbers on the spot, but he did not notice any inclination on the part of the crowd to create a disturbance. The Assistant Magistrate, however, who tried the case, has stated in his judgment that the crowd set upon the police and tried to snatch away the culprits from their custody. The case having been tried by the officer who held the investigation, doubts are entertained as to the fairness of the trial.

The conduct of the executive and the judiciary in this case has been such as to fill the public mind with fear and astonishment. Such things should not happen within British territory, and the Lieutenant-Governor ought to make a searching enquiry into the matter.

6. The same paper says that as one day Maulvi Dilwar Hosain

A trial by the Magistrate of Patna.

Ahammad, Senior Deputy Magistrate of Patna, was driving through the city with his peon, Chediram, on the coach-box, the latter was struck with a whip from a carriage which was driving in an opposite direction. The peon recognised the occupier of the other carriage as the Assistant Police Sahib, and lodged a complaint against him before the Magistrate. The Magistrate, however, not only dismissed the case as false, but ordered the peon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service for having brought a false charge against an official. The writer will make no comments on this, but leave the public to form their own opinion of it. He must say, however, that he regards with great satisfaction the Magistrate's love of prestige and love for his own country.

BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1893.

BANGAVASI.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 18th, 1893.

7. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 18th May has the following:—
"The Phillips of Tippera."

The Nag family of Baradiya in the district of Dacca is noted for the wealth and the respectability of its members. Babu Prabhat Chandra Nag of this family was defendant in a criminal case instituted before Mr. Geake, Joint-Magistrate of Tippera. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and as he did not surrender, a purwana of attachment was also issued against him. In the meantime, Mr. Geake went out on tour, and the case against Prabhat Babu was left to be tried by a Deputy Magistrate. With the Deputy Magistrate's knowledge and permission, the case was settled out of Court, and the attachment purwana was cancelled. On his return from tour the Joint-Magistrate, dissatisfied with the Deputy Magistrate's disposal of the case, instituted a prosecution against Prabhat Babu for contempt of court under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. This time the case against him was transferred to the file of another Deputy Magistrate, Babu Khetra Gopal Rai. On enquiry the Deputy Magistrate found no proof of the service of the warrant upon him, and he therefore let off the accused. As the offence committed under section 174 is a non-cognisable one, a person who once gets his discharge in a prosecution under it cannot be prosecuted again. Nevertheless, Mr. Greer, Magistrate of Tippera, dissatisfied with Khetrar Babu's decision, ordered him to re-try the case. This time, the Deputy Magistrate had to do as he was asked by the Magistrate to do. On the day of the trial, the Deputy Magistrate said to the pleader for the defence: "Wait a little, Sir, I must see the Magistrate first." Under the Magistrate's instructions the Deputy Magistrate could pass no final order in the case without consulting him. After his interview with the Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrate told the defendant's pleaders that the case against his client was of a very serious nature, and the Magistrate had said that a fine would not do. The pleader pleaded hard for his client, but to no purpose, and the Deputy Magistrate expressed his desire to send Prabhat Babu to jail on the authority of the case of the Duchess of Sutherland. The pleader pointed out, and very justly, that the offence of the Duchess was far more serious than that of his client, and that her case did not consequently apply to his client's. But all this to no purpose. Prabhat Babu was sent to jail for two weeks, and fined Rs. 200. The pleader tried to prove by the evidence of respectable witnesses that the warrant was not served on his client, but the Deputy Magistrate refused to alter the sentence which he had written out before. Prabhat Babu then had recourse to the Judge, who was no other than Mr. Geake, the first actor in the drama. He refused bail on the first day of the application, and so Prabhat Babu had to go to jail that day. Next day he was released on bail for Rs. 10,000! The case has in no way surprised the writer as it has surprised others. It seems that the Magistracy in this country are behaving so perversely simply because Sir Richard Garth is blaming Mr. Phillips in the Surjyakanta case. The very small amount of censure which the Lieutenant-Governor passed on Mr. Phillips in that case has been considered sufficient by the Secretary of State; and as a consequence the number of Phillipses are on the increase in this country. Sir Richard Garth will have to take up his pen again, and to explain to the British public the evils of the present system of criminal administration in India. So long as the judiciary will not be independent of the executive, so long as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates will remain subordinate to the Magistrates, so long will cases of this nature continue to occur from time to time. The same evidence on which Khetra Babu let off the accused in the first instance led him to sentence the latter to imprisonment in the second trial. Can there be a greater miscarriage of justice than this?

(c)—Jails.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 1th, 1893.

8. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 9th May has the following:—

Demoralisation of prisoners in the Indian jails.

In the Indian jails all prisoners, without distinction of caste, class or creed, have to wear the same dress, eat the same food, and submit to the same treatment. Though *Doctor Sahibs* are supposed to be at the head of these jails, they are practically ruled by jail warders, the majority of whom are old convicts. These jail warders are a most foul-mouthed set of men, who

habitually ill-treat the prisoners, and get them whipped for trifling acts of disobedience. This ill-treatment by warders and a constant association with hardened *budmashes* have a most demoralising effect on prisoners of the respectable classes. The writer knows of a case in which a prisoner, a high-caste Brahmin, has been so utterly demoralised by a few months' residence in jail that he does not now feel the least shame in freely associating with a prisoner of the *Bansi* caste. The cast-iron regulations of the jails are responsible for results like this. The object of punishment ought chiefly to be to reform the character of the person punished. But this object is not attained in the case of prisoners in the Indian jails. Surely a man who has committed an offence only once ought to be given an opportunity to mend his character, and to lead a better life in future. It is therefore absolutely necessary to provide separate places of confinement for prisoners who are new offenders, and the offences committed by whom are of a light nature. In the same way prisoners coming from the respectable classes should not be permitted to live in the same jail with low-caste prisoners guilty of grave offences. Both society and the prisoners themselves will benefit by such an arrangement.

(d)—Education.

9. The *Hitavadi* of the 11th May refers to the punishments which have been inflicted on the boys implicated in the Magura students' case, and makes the following remarks:—

The Magura students' case.

HITAVADI,
May 11th, 1893.

The writer is at a loss to see why so much has been made of such a petty affair. Little boys in every country are given to throwing brick-bats, stones, &c., and though mischief at times results from this never before were heaven and earth moved over a boyish frolic of this kind. It would have been enough if the boys implicated in the affair had been, in the first instance, punished by the school authorities. But as the boys had thrown stones at a steamer belonging to white men, the Magistrate of the district, the one god who does not sleep in this *kali yuga*, set the huge machinery of the law in motion against them. But, God befriending them, they escaped the clutches of the law. Yes, they eluded the clutches of the law, but they could not elude the hands of the educational authorities. And one shudders to hear of the punishments these educational authorities have inflicted on them. It is true that if the court had found the boys guilty, a few among them might have been sent to jail. But is rustication, which is the punishment now inflicted on some of them, a lighter punishment for students than imprisonment? Other punishments, such as fine, whipping, &c., which are provided for in the law and which a court would have inflicted if it had found the boys guilty, have been inflicted on them right and left. Not to speak of those who were actually guilty of the offence, even those who were in the same house with them—though God only knows whether they were awake or asleep when the offence was committed—have not escaped punishment. And even those who helped their friends in danger or sympathised with them have had to take their share of the punishment. Let the Lieutenant-Governor who makes so much fuss about the moral education of the boys, and affects so much love for them, say what morality is that which requires the punishment of a boy on account of his sympathising with a friend in danger. The boys have been punished for their 'misdirected sympathies,' and it is for Government to consider what sort of 'well directed sympathy' they well after this cherish for itself or its officials. And Government wonders, after acts like these, why its officers are becoming so unpopular in the country!

The public have been kept in complete ignorance about the nature of the enquiry which preceded the infliction of the punishment. It is officially stated that the nature of the punishment was determined 'in concurrence with the Director of Public Instruction and the Magistrate of Jessore.' But what has a Magistrate got to do in an affair of this kind—an affair, that is, which concerns chiefly the head of the Education Department?

The Lieutenant-Governor shows much sympathy with the student community of Bengal, and was all this done with His Honour's knowledge or without it? If it was done without his knowledge, will he take steps to remedy the injustice which has been done to the boys? And if it was done with his knowledge, will he explain to the public the precise nature of his sympathy for

the boys? It is clear from the above incident that the authorities have lost their senses, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has very justly said that the affair is to be traced to the same causes which led to the issue of the jury notification.

HITAVADI,
May 11th, 1893.

The history of the Sanskrit
Pravesika for 1895.

10. A correspondent of the same paper *Pandit Chandrodaya Vidya-Vinod* by name, gives, the following history of the sanskrit text-book for the Entrance examination for 1895:—

The *Surabhi-o-Pataka* newspaper having pointed out certain errors in the *Pravesika*, which was edited by Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, the latter wrote a book in answer to the criticisms of that paper. This book contained a statement to the effect that the University should have no objection to adopt as text-books in Sanskrit books written by private individuals, provided no objection could be taken to those books on the ground of fitness or otherwise. Such a statement made by a gentleman who is the President of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, encouraged the writer and Pandit Hari Mohan Vidyabhusan, Librarian of the Asiatic Society's Library, to prepare a Sanskrit compilation and to submit the same to the Sanskrit Board, with the request that it might be made the text-book in sanskrit for the Entrance examination for 1895. There was a meeting of the Board on the 25th July last, in which it was resolved among other things that the University should have nothing to do with the preparation of the text-book in Sanskrit, and that it should simply name the pieces to be read by the candidates, but the task of editing should be left free to the public. After this the writer had an interview with the Pandit Mahesa Chandra. In the course of this interview, the Pandit expressed the opinion that as the University was in need of money, it was not proper that the compilation of the Sanskrit text-book should be left to public competition and that he accordingly disapproved of the Board's Resolution on the subject passed at its last meeting. After this, the publisher of the compilation prepared by the writer and Pandit Hari Mohan, wrote a letter to the Board expressing the compilers' willingness to place the copyright of their book at the disposal of the University for one year without remuneration. This letter was sent to the President as well as to the members of the Board. The President caused the book as well as the letter to be circulated to the members for opinion. After opinions had been received on the book, a meeting of the Board took place on the 20th August last, at which the compilers' book was rejected, and portions of certain ancient Sanskrit works were fixed as the Sanskrit course for the Entrance Examination for 1895. On the result of the meeting being known, the writer addressed a letter to Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna requesting to know whether the book was rejected on the ground of unfitness, or in pursuance of the previous resolution of the Board, leaving the task of the editing of the pieces named by the Board to the public. In reply, the Pandit wrote that opinion was divided about the merits of the book, that some of the members were very much opposed to it, while others approved it wholly or partially; that it was resolved, at the end of the discussion over the book, not to accept any of the selections which had been submitted to the Board, and that certain pieces had been named as the Sanskrit course for the Entrance Examination for 1895. The publisher of the rejected compilation then wrote a letter to the Registrar asking for information regarding his book. In reply the Assistant Registrar said that the book was considered unfit to be adopted as a text-book, and was therefore rejected by the Board. The following is a copy of the Assistant Registrar's letter:—

"Referring to their letter, dated the 12th instant, the undersigned has the honour to state that the book therein referred to was duly laid before the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, &c., but it was not considered fit to be adopted as a text-book for the Entrance Examination."

11. The *Banganivasi* of the 12th May writes as follows:—

BANGANIVASI,
May 12th, 1893

The *Sanjivani* and the F. A.
Examination results.

The *Sanjivani* took great credit to itself for publishing the results of the F. A. Examination on the noon of the day previous to that on which the results were published in the Gazette. The *Sanjivani* is the organ of the truth-loving and progressive Brahmas, and it is therefore certain that it will not lack courage to disclose the source of its information. It well deserves praise if it can show that it got the information by honest means. The University authorities, at

any rate, are bound to satisfy the public as to the means by which the *Sanjivani* had access to the results earlier than other papers.

12. The *Sudhakar* of the 12th May has the following:—

SUDHAKAR,
May 12th, 1893.

Race-feeling in the Education Department.

The second pandit of the Bogra Zilla School, who used to get Rs. 20 per month, having applied for an increase of Rs. 15, was given the increase at the recommendation of the head-master. At this the second Maulvi of the school, whose work is not less heavy than that of the second pandit, but who nevertheless gets a salary of only Rs. 15 a month, also applied for an increase. The head-master, who is a Hindu, manifestly actuated by race-feeling, refused to recommend the Maulvi's prayer, which was in consequence refused by the authorities. The Maulvi submitted a petition to the Director of Public Instruction, but with no better success.

The writer finds another illustration of the race-feeling which is entertained by the Hindu officers of the Education Department against Muhammadans in the fact that several Muhammadan teachers in the Bogra district incurred the displeasure of the Hindu Sub-Inspectors by introducing in their classes Mozammal Huq's "Padya Siksha," a text-book included in the list issued for the lower classes by the Director of Public Instruction.

13. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 17th May refers to the

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 17th, 1893.

Hindu Medical Education.

memorial addressed to Government by the principal kibirajs of the town asking it to encourage by pecuniary and other aid the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and says that the Lieutenant-Governor will simply immortalise himself if he grants the wishes of the memorialists. The Ayurvedic is a most important school of medicine in the world and deserves to be encouraged in every possible way. By supporting it Government will lay the Hindu community under an immense debt of obligation.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

14. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 9th May says, notwithstanding the order

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 9th, 1893.

The filling up of a tank by the Burdwan Municipality.

of the District Magistrates to the contrary, the Burdwan Municipality occasionally fills up with refuse tanks situated within the inhabited quarters of the town. The nuisance, which is created by this practice, is intolerable, and gives rise to dangerous epidemics. A tank in the Radhanagar mahalla, belonging to a Mussalman woman, Ayaman by name, is now being filled up with refuse to the great inconvenience of the people of that locality. Some people having reported the matter to the Chairman, he said that the tank would, for their convenience, be filled up with alternate layers of earth and refuse. But this has not been done, and the nuisance continues unabated. Water having accumulated in the tank in consequence of the last few days' rain, it was found necessary to pump it out and carry it off by means of a surface drain. As the drain passed in front of the Government Pleader's house, he protested against the arrangement, and the course of the drain was changed. It was then connected with a good water tank, and in spite of the protest of its proprietor, the foul water from the condemned tank was emptied into it. The writer does not know what right the municipality has to foul a tank in this way and to make it unfit for human use.

15. The *Bangavasi* of the 13th May says that the Municipal Commis-

BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1893.

Sir Charles Elliott and the Municipal Commissioners of Jalpaiguri.

sioners of Jalpaiguri having conceived a dislike for Sir Charles Elliott, did not spend a single cowrie in giving him a fitting reception on the occasion of his visit to that place. Sir Charles may be a good man or a bad man, but he is, for all that, the ruler of the province, and the Municipal Commissioners of Jalpaiguri did not behave as subjects should behave towards their Sovereign by not according him a fitting reception.

16. Referring to the discussion which took place the other day at the

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 14th, 1893.

The salary of the Municipal Secretaryship.

meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta regarding the salary of their Secretary, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 14th May says that notwithstanding what was urged by Babu Narendra Nath Sen and others in

favour of increasing the salary of the Secretary, it can scarcely be denied that a competent man, a retired Deputy Magistrate for instance, can be easily had for the post on five hundred rupees a month; and a retired Deputy Magistrate will certainly be the best man for the post.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 14th, 1893.

17. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 14th May has the following:—

The working of municipalities. It is not always easy to see the motives underlying the Government's dealings with the zamindars and the self-government bodies. On the one hand it tries to curtail the powers of the zamindars by restricting the number of their retainers, *lathials*, &c., with whose help they used formerly to manage their estates, and yet, on the other, it takes them to task if they are found unable to manage their estates properly. The zamindar is made responsible for any serious crime which is committed in his estate; he is required to supply provisions for soldiers passing through his estate, and yet he has been deprived by Government of his means, agencies and appliances for discharging all these obligations. Really the zamindars are now placed within the horns of a dilemma: they are not allowed to take possession of their estates if their names have not been properly registered, and they cannot get their names registered if they cannot prove possession of their estates. The zamindars are thus oppressed by Government in a variety of ways.

Nor do the municipalities fare better in the hands of Government than the zamindars. Government has given the people self government. The people have, in name, the privilege of managing their own affairs. But everything is really done by the Magistrate, who is generally the Chairman of the Municipality. It is the Magistrate who directs the expenditure of the Municipality, and the other members, who are mere tools and toys in the Magistrate's hands, are prevailed upon to sign the budget. Any Commissioner disagreeing with the Magistrate loses all chance of future nomination, and runs the risk of being harassed in a variety of ways. None among them has, therefore, the courage to cross the Magistrate in any way.

There are many really good men in the country, but no one is nominated either as a Municipal Commissioner or as a member of a District Board or as an Honourary Magistrate unless he can ingratiate himself with the Magistrate in one way or another. There are, therefore, very few worthy men now in the municipalities.

And yet, whenever any municipality does not work well, it is the system of municipal self-government that is condemned. In the Dacca Municipality many serious accusations were brought against the Government nominees, but why those persons are repeatedly nominated remains a mystery. Any attempt to unravel the mystery may bring discredit on the Government.

SULABH DAINIK,
May 15th, 1893.

18. The *Sulab Dainik* of the 15th May cannot approve of the reduction of Rs. 50,000 effected by the Calcutta Municipality in its expenditure in the Sanitary Department, inasmuch as the income from the sewage rate amounts

to over three laks of rupees, and sanitation is the first and most important point to which the municipality ought to direct its attention. The Municipality spends much money for nothing in other departments, and it is all that useless expenditure which ought to be curtailed. There is no need of maintaining the two separate posts of Health Officer and Engineer to the Corporation. A Sanitary Engineer on Rs. 1,000 a month would perfectly meet the requirements of the municipality; or one of the Presidency Surgeons may be appointed as consulting Health Officer to the municipality on an allowance of Rs. 500 per month, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 21,800 per annum.

The following subordinate posts should also be abolished:—

- (1) Assistant Health Officer drawing Rs. 220 per month.
- (2) Two Assistant Engineers drawing together Rs. 1,275 per month.
- (3) Two Assistant Assessors drawing together Rs. 500 per month.
- (4) Two Assistant Road Superintendents drawing Rs. 350 per month.
- (5) One Assistant Treasurer drawing Rs. 100 per month.
- (6) Ten Assistants in the pumping stations drawing together Rs. 1,200 per month.
- (7) One Assistant Valuer drawing 200 per month.

The abolition of these posts would effect a saving of Rs. 3,345 per month.

The House Drainage Department under the Engineer, which costs Rs. 20,000 per annum, and the posts of License Inspectors, Lighting Inspectors House and Street-filling Inspectors ought also to be abolished.

There is no need of maintaining the posts of Gowkhana Superintendents, as the duty pertaining to these offices can be performed by the conservancy Superintendents. The posts of Superintendent of Store and Superintendent of the Intally Gowkhana may be amalgamated. These retrenchments will effect a saving of about Rs. 80,000 per annum, without requiring retrenchment in the Sanitary Department, which is the most important in the Municipality.

(h)—General.

19. The *Sahachar* of the 10th May has the following:—

The Mymensingh case in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley has moved for the production of all the papers relating to the Mymensingh case, and the papers in question will accordingly be laid on the table of the House. By supporting the action of Mr. Phillips, Sir Charles Elliott has incurred the displeasure of the ministry. When Sir George Campbell's mischievous activity was at its height, Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister, is reported to have expressed himself thus:—"Who is this Campbell, and why are ugly questions being asked in the House in regard to him? I have lots of things to do, and I cannot allow myself to be bothered on account of a provincial Governor"—and Sir George had to resign his Lieutenant-Governorship shortly after that. Sir Charles Elliott is now being looked upon with much the same feeling as Sir George Campbell was looked upon then. If he had only rebuked Mr. Phillips, no question would have been raised in Parliament in connection with the Mymensingh case. But he is determined to bring the judiciary under the control of the executive. The internal administration of India is now virtually in the hands of Sir Philip Hutchins, and Sir Philip, too, thinks with Sir Charles that it is dangerous to have an independent judiciary in the country. As Mr. Phillips has always acted in accordance with this principle, the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, rather than raise a finger in defence of the liberties of their subjects, have allowed British law and British justice to be disgraced. But English statesmen cannot permit such things, for they know that the future good of their Indian Empire, as well as the good name of their own country, depends on an efficient administration of criminal justice. A set of officers eager for power and wedded to old ideas may dislike judicial independence, but India can no longer allow these men to have their way. If the Government of India does not take any steps in the matter, the question will have to be carried to Parliament. Lord Stanley's question is therefore very opportune. It is hoped that the officials in this country will take care, for the old days are gone and will never return.

SAHACHAR,
May 10th, 1893.

20. The *Hitavadi* of the 11th May has heard it rumoured that Govern-

The Income-tax and the zamindars

ment intends to subject the zamindars to the income-tax. No objection on the score of poverty can of course be made in the case of the zamindars; but considering that they already pay revenue to Government for their estates, it will not be fair to assess their incomes, which are derived chiefly from the land, to another tax of the nature proposed.

HITAVADI,
May 11th, 1893.

21. The *Sudhakar* of the 12th May says that the Lieutenant-Governor's

The language question in Bihar.

Resolution on the language and character to be used in the Courts and offices in Bihar will no doubt encourage English education among the Biharis, but it will complicate public business by introducing four different languages, namely (1) Nagri, (2) Kaithi, (3) English, and (4) Roman Hindi in the province. It will be a great hardship to ministerial officers to qualify themselves in all these different languages. In fact, the difficulty is expected to be so great that for some time to come there will probably be a great paucity of qualified ministerial officers, and public business will, therefore, greatly suffer.

SUDHAKAR,
May 12th, 1893.

The writer suggests that Urdu should be introduced into Bihar as the court and official language in place of all other languages. The Biharis being more familiar with Urdu than with any other language that is now in use or is proposed to be adopted, its introduction will greatly facilitate the transaction of public business in the province.

BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1893.

22. The *Bangavasi* of the 13th May complains of neglect of duty by the post-master and peons of the Nagarbari post office in the Tangail sub-division of the Mymensingh district.

A postal complaint.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 14th 1893.

23. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 14th May says that the Secretary of State's reply to Lord Stanley of Alderly on the subject of the Mymensingh case will fail to give general satisfaction, inasmuch as it means that Lord Kimberly wants to close the door of appeal to superior authorities against acts of injustice committed on the people by the Provincial Governors in this country. The matter, it is certain, will again engage the attention of the House.

The question of the separation of judicial and executive functions was raised in the House of Lords in connection with the Mymensingh case. To this, however, Lord Kimberly replied in the usual Indian official tone that a separation of these two functions will require a doubling of the administrative staff in this country. So Lord Kimberly too, in the name of economy, wants to keep the Magistrates all-powerful. But a separation of the two functions will not, in the writer's opinion, require any material increase of the administrative staff. As the existing staff is sufficient for the discharge of both the functions, and as each district and sub-division contains more than one Magistrate, the work should be divided among them, so that some may do exclusively judicial and some exclusively executive business. In the case of a sub-division where there is only one magisterial officer, the sub-division should be amalgamated with the one nearest to it, and the magisterial officers of the two sub-divisions should divide the work between them on the same principle. This will be perfectly feasible, and will not involve additional expenditure. Everybody in India, not excepting the European Defence Association, is opposed to the existing arrangement. So Lord Stanley ought not to be satisfied with the answer given him by the Secretary of State. And it is to be hoped that Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and Wedderburn will raise the question in the House of Commons again and again. Petitions should also be sent to Parliament from this country praying for the reform.

BANKURA DARPAN.
May 15th, 1893.

Grant of increased pay to Government servants in the Bankura district.

24. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 15th May says that, in consideration of the dearth of food-grains this year, Mr. Barrow, the Magistrate of the district, kindly recommended a monthly increment of Re. 1 to all poorly paid servants of Government under him, and the Bengal Government has sanctioned the proposed increment only in the case of those who get Rs. 5 a month. But the Regulations of the Government of India allow such occasional increments to officers whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 16. Why then, asks the writer, has not the Lieutenant-Governor acted in strict accordance with those Regulations in the case of the Bankura men?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 17th, 1893.

Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

25. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 17th May has the following:—

In reply to Lord Stanley's question in the House of Lords, Lord Kimberly said that the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in India meant the doubling of the cost of the administration of justice, and so the scheme was not feasible for the present. Now, if it be admitted that the existing system leads to the frequent miscarriages of justice, the resolution to postpone the much needed reform on financial grounds can never be just and proper. Let the cost be what it may, the authorities ought to face it. Government collects taxes from the people of India, and its duty to its subjects requires it to spend the last pice of its revenue for their convenience and well-being. But will the proposed reform be so costly after all as Lord Kimberly thinks? Where there is a will there is a way. The following are the writer's suggestions on the subject:—

1. As there are lots of Deputy Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates in district head-quarters, a separation of the two functions can be easily effected there without employing additional officers.
2. There is at present in every sub-division a Deputy Magistrate or a Joint-Magistrate who does both judicial and executive work.

Instead of this, two sub-divisions may be amalgamated into one and the two-officers made available thereby may be detailed to the judicial and the executive branches respectively.

3. If this be not sufficient, let Munsifs and Subordinate Judges also be asked to do criminal work, in the same way as Extra Assistant Commissioners do in non-regulation provinces.
4. Sub-Deputy Collectors and Honorary Magistrates may also be required to dispose of petty cases.

III—LEGISLATIVE.

26. The *Burdwan Sanivani* of the 9th May fully approves of the Bill for the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, which proposes to give to the ordinary judgment debtor the same facilities for recovering his immovable property from sale as the Tenancy Act has already conferred on the raiyats. The passing of the Bill will greatly benefit the public.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
May 9th, 1893.

27. The *Sahachar* of the 10th May asks how is it that no really able Muhammadan gentlemen are making any efforts to enter the Bengal Council though the door of election? If men like Nawab Abdul Lutif and Maulvi Abdul Sobhan Chaudhuri had offered themselves as candidates, both Hindus and Mussalmans would have voted for them, and why have they not come forward as candidates? The writer requests, nay, entreats, the people of the Chittagong division to elect Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam as their representative. He is sure that no educated Hindu will show any race bigotry in this matter. The Maulvi is in every respect a deserving man, and no Hindu in the Chittagong division is likely to make himself as good a member of the Council as he. The writer has very great objection to electing a Hindu as a Hindu, or to electing a Muhammadan as a Muhammadan. Nevertheless, considering the spirit of the time and the arts which some Anglo-Indians are employing with the object of creating a difference between the Hindus and the Mussalmans over this election affair, it is desirable that at least two Mussalmans should be returned to the Council. Mr. Sharfuddin wants to come in as the representative of Bihar. He has got a rival in Guru Prasad Babu. As the Maulvi is a resident of the province, his claims are superior to those of Guru Prasad Babu, and the writer hopes that, however able the latter may be, the people of Bihar will return the Maulvi. The Hindus ought to help the Mussalmans in the present matter of election. For if the latter come to know that they too will participate in the benefits of the Congress, they will in a body join that movement. The Hindus should, therefore, act in such a way in this matter of election as to bring an accession of strength to the Congress movement. Let preference be given to Mussalman candidates even if they prove a trifle inferior to Hindu candidates.

SAHACHAR,
May 10th, 1893.

28. The *Hitavadi* of the 11th May says that it is a matter of credit to the University that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee has succeeded in the election. That Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, with Mr. Risley and other high Government officials at his back, has failed means that a new era has commenced in the history of the Calcutta University.

HITAVADI,
May 11th, 1893.

The writer also thinks that in order that the opponents of the elective system may not be able to raise any clamour against it by pointing to any smallness in the number of the Muhammadan representatives in the Council, Babu Guru Prasad Sen, who is a candidate in the Patna Division, should retire so as to make it easier for the Muhammadan candidate, Mr. Sharfuddin, to succeed.

29. The *Samay* of the 12th May rejoices at the success of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee at the University election. Babu Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari, Mr. Bonnerjee's rival in the contest, got only 59 votes against 78 of Mr. Bonnerjee's. Certain Government officials supported Babu Raj Kumar, whilst the High Court Bar was strongly in favour of Mr. Bonnerjee. By thus electing Mr. Bonnerjee, the University has honoured itself, and thereby increased people's regard for the elective system.

SAMAY,
May 12th, 1893.

Of the three gentlemen, viz., Babu Saligram Singh, Pleader of Bankipore, Mr. Sharfuddin, Barrister-at-law, and Babu Guru Prasad Sen, Pleader, Bankipore,

who have sought election to the Bengal Council on behalf of the municipalites of Bihar, the last seems to be the most eligible. Babu Guru Prasad is a leading member of the National Congress, and as an orator and patriot is well known to the public. His long residence in Bihar has made him fully acquainted with the condition of that province, and as he has already made Bihar his home, no objection on the score of nationality can be made against him.

Among the Rajshahi candidates, Raja Sashishekhareswar Roy of Tahirpur and Raja Govinda Lal of Rungpur stand foremost. But as it is desirable to have in the Council men who would represent all classes, Raja Sashishekhareswar, who is generally considered to be the representative of the whole Hindu community, is more eligible than Raja Govinda Lal. He is an educated man and belongs to a noble family. His election, it is hoped, will give universal satisfaction.

The candidates for the Chittagong Division are Babu Akhil Chandra Sen, Babu Govinda Chandra Das, Maulvi Siraj-ul Islam Khan Bahadur, and Babu Nityananda Das. The first three are well-known pleaders of the Calcutta High Court, and the fourth is a Chittagong merchant of good reputation. But Babu Akhil Chandra Sen and Maulvi Siraj-ul Islam are better than the other two. Babu Akhil Chandra, however, is not now enjoying satisfactory health, and he should therefore retire from the contest. Maulvi Siraj-ul Islam is not only an able man, but is generally regarded as the representative of the Musalman community. And as the Hindus and Muhammadans have a common interest in matters political, the Chittagong municipalities will do well to elect the Khan Bahadur as their representative.

BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1893.

30. Referring to Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee's election by the Calcutta University, the *Bangavasi* of the 13th May observes that two England-returned native gentlemen have been, up to date, elected to the Bengal Council, and if the remaining five non-official members are chosen from the same class, the representation of the country in that Council will be full and unexceptionable indeed!

SANJIVANI,
May 13th, 1893.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th May, is delighted with the result of the University election. The partial introduction of the elective system has been owing to the persevering efforts of the National Congress. Mr. Bonnerji twice acted as President of that Congress, and it would have been a matter of great humiliation to him if he had been out-voted by his rival Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur.

Some high Government officials, with the majority of the Fellows of the University at their back, and the zamindars of the British Indian Association supported the Rai Bahadur's candidature, and yet Mr. Bonnerji was elected, thus showing that rank and wealth are nothing when contending against justice.

The writer next discusses the merits of the three Rajshahi candidates. Raja Sashishekhareswar Roy, of Tahirpur, is no doubt an ordinary resident of the Rajshahi Division, but it is not known how far he is qualified for a membership of the Bengal Council, or whether his election will be acceptable to the public.

Mr. A. Chaudhari, Barrister-at-Law, is not an ordinary resident of the division. It is not even certain whether he ever lived there. It being the object of Government to take such men in the Council as have a thorough knowledge of the districts they want to represent, nothing will be gained by taking in men like Mr. Chaudhari, who are not in touch with the people. Babu Girish Chandra Roy, a well-known pleader of Rajshahi, is a resident of the place, and has been acting as a Municipal Commissioner and member of the Local Board from the time of the introduction of self-government in this country. His experience in municipal and zamindari affairs, coupled with his knowledge of the law, makes him the best of the three candidates.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

SAHACHAR,
May 10th, 1893.

European officers in the Native States

32. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th May, has the following:—

Mr. Plowden has thrown off his mask in Hyderabad. It was he who took steps to ruin the Maharaja of Cashmere, and Colonel Nisbet was simply a tool in

his hands. He is now trying to increase the number of European employés in the Nizam's service. This has, of course, given rise to objection and opposition; but alas! Lord Lansdowne is now the Governor-General of India. Even those officers who conduct themselves very properly in the service of the Maharani's Government behave badly when drafted to the Native States. Colonel Marshall could never have been able to do what he actually did at Hyderabad if he had remained in the service of the Queen. Colonel Nevill would not dare to charge on the Indian Treasury the hotel bills incurred on account of himself and his wife. The European officers behave like Nawabs in the Native States. The writer cannot give out all he knows on the subject for fear of the law of libel, but the secrets will come out if Government deposes an auditor every year to check the accounts of the different Political Residencies in the country.

33. The *Bangavasi*, of the 13th May, says that the address presented by the Kuch Bihar Municipality to Sir Charles Elliott on the occasion of His Honour's visit to that place spoke of improved drains and water-works as being under construction. But a correspondent has since written to an English paper to say that the story about the construction of drains and water-works is all nonsense. It is true that some drainage channels were excavated just before Sir Charles's visit, but those drains were filled up as soon as His Honour turned his back on Kuch Bihar. The charge is a serious one. The Municipal Commissioners ought to contradict the correspondent, or an indelible stigma will attach to the name, not only of themselves, but also of their Maharaja, as well as to that of Sir Charles Elliott.

BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1893.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

34. The *Sulabh Dainik*, of the 15th May, says that the people of Ganthi near Dum-Dum are suffering from scarcity of water. The District Board was repeatedly requested to excavate tanks in the village, and though consenting to do so, it has not yet undertaken the work.

SULABH DAINIK,
May 15th, 1893.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

Points in the Census Report.

Report:—

(1) Mr. O'Donnell has in several parts of his report fallen into error in discussing the manners and customs of the people. Indeed, it is not in the rulers to form any idea whatever of the pain which they, with their extremely imperfect knowledge of the manners and customs of their subjects, cause to them by framing laws affecting those manners and customs.

(2) Mr. O'Donnell says that since the last census the Muhammadan population of Bengal has steadily increased, so much so that the Muhammadans now number 15 lakhs more than the Hindus. And from this fact Mr. O'Donnell has come to the conclusion that this is owing to the Muhammadan religion making vast and rapid strides among the people of Bengal, while Hinduism is evincing no such proselytising zeal. But Mr. O'Donnell forgets that Hinduism has never been a proselytizing religion.

36. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th May, has the following:—

The English have fought for the abolition of slavery in Africa and America; but in India, which is under their own rule, slavery and the slave-trade freely prevail. The coolies in the tea-gardens are the victims of this obnoxious system, and the recruiters are the agents who practise it. In order that the planters may benefit by this system, the British Government quietly ignores the malpractices of the recruiters and never seriously bestirs itself to remedy the evil. An account of the kidnapping of a boy is given below:—

SANJIVANI
May 13th, 1893.

A case of curious kidnapping. A boy, named Sarat Chandra Dev, aged 15, the youngest son of Babu Jadu Nath Dev, of Mollarchak, in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, suddenly disappeared on the 30th Chaitra last. On the 2nd May a letter was received from the boy from which it appeared that he was kidnapped in a very curious fashion. On the morning of his disappearance he met a devotee in the neigh-

bouring village of Joynagar, who examined the palm of his hand and told him that a serious mishap would be sure to befall him if he did not avert it by propitiating the god Visvesvar in Benares. The sannyasi very kindly consented to bear the expenses of the journey, and it was arranged that they should start immediately, so that the boy might return home on the third day. And the devotee and the boy Sarat did start together for Benares.

They first went to Gaya, and after passing the night there proceeded to Bankipore, when they came to the house of a Bengali Babu who made arrangements for their stay there. At night the boy was led into a room and forced to sign a written statement to the effect that, as all his personal effects had been stolen while on his way to Gaya, he was compelled to borrow Rs. 20 from the gentleman, and in consideration thereof he was, after his return from Gaya, to remain in his service for ever. The boy does not remember the names of the village and the district mentioned in the above contract. The false devotee who can speak both Bengali and Hindi now left the boy in charge of a Babu and a low-class man, who took the boy to Benares and kept him confined in a large four-storied house not far from the railway station. The boy has described in his letter the marks by which the house in which he is confined may be identified.

On receiving the letter a relative of the boy went to Benares and sought the aid of the local Magistrate. But the police has not been able to identify the house. The marks given in the letter are found to be attached to all the houses belonging to the water-works company. The correspondent prays that Government will send detectives to unravel the whole affair.

The Editor thinks that all this is the work of the coolie-recruiters who, taking advantage of the popular faith in devotees, have begun to impose upon people in that way, and requests Government to make a sifting investigation of the whole affair.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 16th, 1893.

37. The *Dainik-o-Samachar-Chandrika*, of the 16th May, thus attacks the *Pioneer* on the cow-protection movement. *Pioneer's* views on the subject of the cow-protection movement:—

The Hindus do not do anything wrong by trying to convince the Muhammadans of the advantages which are likely to come of the preservation of the bovine race. And there are, in fact, many Muhammadans who are themselves opposed to cow-slaughter. That the cow-protection movement has increased the Muhammadan's predilection for beef is an argument which none but the *Pioneer* can put forward. It is also patent to all, though the *Pioneer* may ignore it, that the supply of milk and ghee in the country is diminishing every day in consequence of cow-slaughter.

The agitation against cow-slaughter has commenced only recently; but the Hindu practice of forcibly rescuing cows from the hands of Mussalman butchers is an old one, and the cow-protection movement has, therefore, nothing to do with it.

The *Pioneer* should remember that when Mr. Grierson was Magistrate of Gaya, he helped in the establishment of the Cow Protection Society at that place; and the *Pioneer* itself once stated that the Muhammadans of other countries are not so fond of beef as the Muhammadans of India. The present change in the *Pioneer's* views on this subject is really to be regretted. The *Pioneer* should also note that English officials always sympathise with this cow-protection movement, and whenever any association is formed with this object they gladly become its members.

The *Pioneer's* argument is really startling that the number of cows in the country will increase the more they are slaughtered. Why not say that the world's population will become thicker the more it is thinned by the destructive arts of warfare?

The *Pioneer* ought to know that the ancestors of the majority of the Bengal Mussalmans were Hindus, and that these Muhammadans, though differing in religion from the Hindus, therefore possess substantially the same physical and mental characteristics as the latter, so much so that, in the districts of Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur and others, there are Mussalmans who observe Hindu forms of worship. In a warm country like India the use of beef gives rise to various diseases, and the *Pioneer* has not the sense to see that food, which is

suitable to the people of a cold country, may be injurious to those living in a hot country.

The *Pioneer* only means to take advantage of this cow-protection movement to promote ill-feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans, to justify the arbitrary proceedings of the police and the officials of Government in the recent Patna case, and to prejudice the minds of the higher judicial officers against the Hindus.

URIYA PAPERS.

38. The *Samvadvahika*, of the 6th April, is sorry to inform the public that the portions of the Grand Trunk Road near the Balasore town are infested with professional cheats, who deceive strangers passing along the road by presenting false gold for sale.

SAMVADVAPIKA,
April 6th, 1893.

39. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 8th April, praises the Bengal Government highly for the withdrawal of the Jury Notification.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 8th, 1893.

40. The same paper, of the 15th April, regrets to find that Mr. Hallward, the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, has made himself unpopular by punishing all the students of the Institution for the frolic of a few who damaged a lock of the gate.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

41. The same paper is of opinion that the *Uriya Government Gazette* ought to be kept up and certain improvements effected in it. The writer exhorts the public to read it regularly, and recommends a large reduction of its annual price in order that it may become popular among all classes of people in Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th May 1893.

